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It was Mr. Seward who spoke of "an irrepressible conflict," but that was long before the birth of the free-silver craze.

silver movement is an appeal to the very low, but very prevalent, human desire to get something for nothing. It is pleasant to notice that at the dedi-

Reduced to its simplest terms the free-

cation of the Davis monument the ex-Confederates indulged in no sectional rhetoric. They seem to have left that to the fiftycent-dollar party. This is a day when the American citi-

zen is disposed to believe that he is the best there is. Consequently he should consider that the best money in the world is not too good for him.

On the Fourth of July, 1896, the people of the United States are not prepared to the list of first-class powers to the grade of China, India and Japan by adopting the silver standard.

The Constitution says that Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the Under this provision Congress has undoubted power to be dishonest the coin of the country, but It does not follow that the power should

The Chicago Chronicle (Dem.) proclaims the defeat of Altgeld and Tillman on three points-the abrogation of the two-thirds rule, the silver caucus and the refusal of delegates to obey the Altgeld order not to consult Eastern Democrats. Yet Mr. Altreld's man will be nominated.

There is now no double standard in the and rance make silver a legal tender on the gold basis. It is simply a question of a gold or a silver basis-a gold basis with France, Germany and Great Britain, or a silver basis with China, India and Mexico.

In modern monetary legislation and experience no fact stands out plainer than that all attempts by governments to bolster up the price of silver have proved failures. The United States, France, Italy, have all tried to do it and failed. The laws of trade and of markets cannot be nullified by leg-

Ex-Marshal Campos delivered a speech in the Spanish Senate a few days ago in which, after referring cautiously to the difthe Cuban question, he said; vanity and amour propre yield sence of the considerations that the war costs too many millions and too many lives." Evidently the ex-Marshal has not much confidence in Spanish success.

If the parade of the Grand Army and Southern veteran organizations had taken place to-day, as proposed, the Confederates would have come to the line of march direct monument, a fact which will satisfy any previous doubter that the refusal of th commander-in-chief of the Grand Army to join in the parade was discreet.

The government cannot create value in certify that 53 cents' worth of intention of making them so. make itself party to a lie and

Since the Democratic party in the West under the control of Altgeld, all Chicago, Imagine Taubeneck, Senator Dubois of Idaho, insisting that the Altgeld convention shall nominate Senator President-a man who has not voted a Democratic ticket in nearly forty

The so-called Republican bolt in Minneoudly heralded by the silver mine organs, but the fact that ten or a dozen men put forth an appeal to follow them in forming a new tion and a sure Republican majority up in thousands. The proclamation was put forth at this time evidently for the purpose of helping the Teller-Populist

It is hoped that on the reorganization of the School Board a policy will be adopted money to the board may be attracted from 4% per cent. rate could be secured, probably at home. Money lenders are timid now, but there should be no timidity in lending If the Denny administration secured temporary loans for 3 and 314 they should be obtained for less than 5 per cent. now.

The total bank clearings in the United States for the week ending June 25 were outside of New York city. The bank clear-

ings represent credit, not cash transactions. They show that nearly 90 per cent of the business of the country is transacted on credit and confidence. This, therefore, is the most important element and factor in general prosperity. Whatever destroys or impairs confidence hurts business, and nothing in recent years has had a more hurtful effect in that direction than the free-silver agitation.



Oh! say, can you see by the dawn's early light

the brave?

What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming. Whose broad stripes and bright stars

through the perilous fight, O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming?

And the rockets' red glare, the bombs

bursting in air. Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there:

Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave O'er the land of the free and the home of

THE FORTY-FIFTH STATE.

To-day Utah attains to full statehood The President's proclamation admitting it was issued several months ago, but the legal admission will date from to-day. By order of the Secretary of War, the Utah star, making the forty-fifth on the national flag, is at the right-hand end of the fourth row from the top. The roll of States is approaching completion. There still remain the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, Alaska and the Indian Territory, which may bring the number of States and stars up to fifty, but even now it is the greatest confederation of States, of governments within a government, th world has ever seen.

The close of the revolutionary war found the people with a country, but little else besides. They had liberty, but all else was chaos. They had yet to devise a form of government and secure its adoption by the States. The history of the times shows that this was a work of gigantic difficulty. Some of the original thirteen States came into the Union grudgingly. Three of them ratified the Constitution in December, 1787, eight ratified during 1788, one in 1789, and Rhode Island not till May, 1790. It took three years to get all the "old thirteen" into the Union, yet the patriotic framers of the Constitution never once lost heart or faith. Many of them lived to see the new government in perfect working order and the process begun of admitting new States to the Union-Vermont in 1791, Kentucky in 1792, Tennessee in 1796, Ohio in 1802, and so on, till now there are forty-five. The first census taken after the adoption of the Constitution, that of 1790, showed a total population of 3,929,214. One can imagine the statesmen and patriots who had laid the foundations of the government in blood and agonizing labors contemplating these figures with profound satisfaction and perhaps with some prophetic prevision of the future growth of the country, but their wildest dreams could not have pictured a federation of forty-five States, with a population of 65,000,000 and rapidly

If there is much in the present situation, compared with that of one hundred years ago, to excite popular gratitude and national pride there is also reason for humiliation in the fact that a majority of one of the two great political parties of the day is advocating a monetary policy which ignores every principle of honesty and would to national disaster and dishonor. somewhat to the political strength of the free-silver movement.

PAPER MONEY IN REVOLUTIONARY TIMES.

On the anniversary of the Nation's birthday it may stimulate patriotism to consider one of the many difficulties which the founders of the Republic had to struggle with. The signing and issuing of the Declaration of Independence was not the consummation of freedom; it was only the beginning of trouble. There was a great war ahead with the most powerful nation on the globe, and on the part of the colonic funds and no means of raising any. I eculd not levy taxes, impose duties or raisrevenue in any way. It could only ask the colonies to contribute. One of the earlies plans considered for meeting immediate necessities was the issue of paper money Paper money had been tried in all the cclonies, and nowhere had the experiment worked satisfactorily. Of all the numerous issues of colonial paper money none had been redeemed in conformity with the promise of the government; and strife, extravagance and corruption, even in these primitive days, had grown out o the employment of paper money. But, disastrous as the experiment had been. Congress determined to resort to it. Before the plan was perfected the need of money to purchase powder for the Continental Army was so great that Congress decided to borrow 6,000 pounds sterling "for the defense of America," pledging the faith o the colonies for repayment. By many this borrowing of \$30,000 was deemed an act o extravagance. This was in the early part of 1775. In June of that year, more than a year before the Declaration of Independence. Congress, after much hesitation, decided to issue bills of credit "not exceeding two million Spanish dollars," pledging the faith of the Confederate Colonies for their redemption. Although Benjamia Franklin opposed the measure for financial reasons yet because of his familiarity with printing he was authorized to devise a copper-place press for printing the notes. They were of

CONTINENTAL CURRENCY.

This bill entitles the bearer to receive Spanish milled dollars, or the value thereof in gold and silver, according to the resolutions of the Congress, held at Philadelphia on the 10th day of May, A. D.,

tion, but made no other provision for its redemption. In fact, it had no power at that time to make any provision. It could recommend the colonies to assume and pay their share of the notes, but it could not compel them to do so. The smallest amount of the notes assigned for redemption to any colony was \$71,959 to Rhode Island, and the largest was \$496,278 to Virginia, the assignment to all the other colonies being in proportion. Each colony was to pay its respective quota in four equal payments annually, commencing with the last day of November, 1779. This was the kind of money, excepting foreign coins, with which our fathers entered upon the great struggle for American independence. The measure seems very crude and ineffective, but it was the best they could do at the time, and they had to do something. One must remember that the country was in a chaotic condition, with a central government only half formed, with constitution which was a mere rope of sand, and with danger and dissension in every quarter.

Nothing is easier than running in debt

or issuing paper money. Before the Continental notes were printed the first issue of \$2,000,000 was raised to \$3,000,000. On the 25th of July, 1775, Congress authorized the issue of \$3,000,000 more. These, like the others, were apportioned among the colonies, each of which was requested "to provide ways and means for sinking its proportion of bills in the most effective manner, and best adapted to the condition and equal mode of levying taxes in each colony." On the 17th of February, 1776, Congress ordered a fourth issue of \$4,000,000. By this time the notes had begun to depreciate, but the people demanded more and Congress had no other way of meeting emergencies. On the 22d of July, 1776, two weeks after the Declaration of Independence, another issue of \$5,000,000 was ordered, making \$15.000,000 | The jabber of a jim jam in a boot-top. in all. Seeing the danger of these continued issues of paper money, Congress determined to try and raise funds some other way. A loan was tried, and failed. The Board of Treasury reported a plan for a lottery which it was estimated would yield | One law controlling rich and poor! \$1,500,000. This scheme was never carried out, and in February, 1777, Congress ordered another issue of \$5,000,000 in notes and still another of the same amount in May. Two more issues of \$1,000,000 each occurred in the fall, and the year closed with five issues of paper money, aggregating \$13,000,000. The dismal story need not be prolonged. The next five years were a continuous record of paper money issues, forced loans from the people and foreign loans negotiated under the greatest possible difficulties. Between-June, 1775, and Nevember, 1779, the various issues of paper money amounted to \$241,552,780. It depreciated to such an extent that in March, 1780. Congress passed a bill declaring forty dollars in paper equivalent to one in specie. In 1779 even Washington instructed his agent not to receive any longer continental money at par for debts contracted before the war. He declared that he was willing to sacrifice his whole estate, if necessary, for the cause of the colonies, but he would not submit to the swindle of receiving payment for honest debts in a currency se grossly deprectated under circumstances that benefited only the debtor. The notes were never redeemed. They continued to depreciate and finally vanished. From this brief summary of only one

feature of revolutionary financiering one may form some idea of what the fathers of the Republic had to contend with.

A FOURTH OF JULY TOPIC.

The sectionalism which the Altgelds, the

Boleses, the Blands, the Harrises and the Tillmans have injected into their campaign for the free and unlimited colnage of silver is a menace to that perfect union which was the aim of the founders of the Union, and which is the only hope of the permanence of the Nation. These men have made up an issue which involves sectionalism. They have flooded the country with pernicious appeals to the people of the South and West to array themselves against what they call "the money power of the East." All of the older States, the savings of whose people are necessarily in money which must be loaned, are stigmatized as the creditor element, while the people of the other sections are condoled as the debtor element. They are laboring to make the people of this section and the South believe that they are deeply wronged by this creditor section, which, to further incite prejudice and malice, they stigmatize as the millionaire money power.

It is not necessary to inform intelligent people who have informed themselves that a money-lending power composed of a limited number of very rich men in the East is money; they invest in enterprises which promise to pay far greater returns than come from the interest on real estate mortgages. Very little of the money of such men is invested in bank stocks. They own the railroads and their bonds. There is not a railroad property, and probably few street railway properties which are ..ot owned by large capitalists who are borrowers rather than lenders of mortgages. The "money power" that has loaned money on mortgages, which owns State bonds and like property, insuring small and safe returns, is the 1,025 savings banks, with 4,875,-579 depositors and \$1,980,744,189 of deposits. and resources of which, by the latest reports, \$779.045,192 was loaned on real estate \$398,756,936 invested in State, county municipal bonds, \$108,950,804 in United States bonds, and \$150,000,000 in bank, other stocks and bonds. The \$925,000,000 which life insurance companies hold belonging to policy holders is no small part of the money

These millions of the most thrifty and prudent people in the country have been denounced as robbers by the class of demagogues led by the men who have been named. To-day glib-tongued, conscienceless demagogues will make hundreds of speeches denouncing the influence of savings tile to the South and West. thousands of well-meaning people will go away from such harangues with prejudice out patriotism and without national feeling up as robbers has been that, having no vest their savings from their toil, they have deposited them in savings banks to be loaned at low rates of interest to people who use the money to purchase and stock farms, to put into factories and to enable Indiana to sell a 4 per cent, bond.

If these men were inspired by the spirit which actuated those who made July 4 they they generally exceed that. These clear- of the whole issue, on the basis of popula- destroy. Such orators are public enemies,

who would have been branded as tories in 1775, and who are now, whether they in tend to be or not. Anarchists.

Henry L. Wilson, of Spokane, Wash. brother of Senator Wilson and a delegate to the national Republican convention, has kindness to the body of the dead King was been visiting relatives in this city and State. While here he expressed himself freely regarding the political situation on the Pacific coast. He has no doubt whatever that Washington will give its electoral vote to the Republican ticket. The same is true of Oregon, but California, he thinks, is more doubtful, though, like Washington and Oregon, the people of California are vastly more interested in a protective tariff.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Poor Maud! "No. Maud doesn't ride a wheel because "Are you sure you mean her arms?" "Yes. They split her sleeves every time

she rides against the wind." The Cornfed Philosopher. "There are plenty of sure signs of rain, said the philosophical boarder, "if people would only pay attention to them."

"About the only sign I know of," said the Cheerful Idiot, "is mud." A Stephen Crane Fourth of July, A popping of red firecrackers

Filling the bilious air With ragged yellow sounds And six-cornered crashes. A small boy weeping by the roadside. He spent all his money

A week ago And frittered it through moments of joy That were but fitfully crimson. A baritone scent of burnt powder and punk, With a tenor obligato of scorched thumbs And singed eyebrows.

A dilated horse fleeing in a vivid scarlet Over crushed white bodies of men. Pale green women and sky-blue children.

And over all

Our Country.

America! To thee we raise! Our voice, with heartfelt song of praise Our faith, a Christian heart to fiil, One flag, to float o'er vale and hill, One language taught from shore to shore No North or South, no East or West,-

In one grand Union we are blest. With wood-crowned heights and verdant With wealth of blossom, fruit and grain, With rivers, lakes and murmuring rills

And cattle on a thousand hills; Soil, Which give reward for honest toil; What better gift can we desire To keep a patriot heart affre!

Thy lands are open to the world, Thy flag for freedom is unfurled To those who wish in peace to come, For life, for liberty or home: With church and schoolhouse side by side Thy people's giory, hope and pride With gladsome heart our voice

-William Cundill. SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSO

To thee, our home, in songs of praise.

raise

ELUCIDATION AND REVIEW OF IN-TERNATIONAL TOPIC, JULY 5.

David, King of Judah, Second Samuel, it, 1-11-An Illustration of the Law of True Promotion.

By Rev. JAMES E. GILBERT. Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION. - After six months study in the life of Jesus the international committee has turned backward a thousand years to the beginning of David's reign. Our last lesson in Old Testament history pertained to the friendship of that great man with Jonathan, when both were young men. After their sorrowful parting (I Sam. xx, 42) David became a fugitive from the jealous wrath of Saul. Frequently his life was in extreme peril, and yet he never lifted his hand against his implacable foe, although several opportunities were offered. A series of reverses befell Saul, whom the Lord had forsaken. He was driven from place to place before the Philistines, the old-time and relentless enemies of Israel. At last the decisive battle was fought in Mount Gilboa, and Saul and his son were among the slain. Thus ended in inglorious defeat the first reign under the Hebrew monarchy, and the chosen people were in great distress. There was danger of complete subjugation or of anarchy. David displayed his magnanimity and tenderness of heart in his lamentations for

the fallen. (II Sam. i: 17-27.) INQUIRY .- Now that the throne is vacant, how shall the successor be inducted to office? Although anointed by the great prophet, whom the nation reverenced (I Sam. xvi, 13). David did rot attempt by any was rightfully his. He resolved to wait on Providence. (Psalm xxxvii, 23.) But he did not sit down in idleness and indifference, but resorted to prayer, the privilege and duty of all who would find the right way. (Acts ix, 6.) He first inquired whether he should go up to reside in one of the cities of Judah, to which he belonged. Receiving a favorable reply, he prayed again and was directed to Hebron, situated among the mountains twenty Roman miles south of Jerusalem. Hebron was one of the most ancient cities of the world, a well-known town in the time of Abraham, built seven years before Zoan, in Egypt. (Numb. xiii, 22.) Although in the midst of a fertile valley, it is probable that few ambitious men of our day would select it as the home of a prospective king. But it was the place selected by the Almighty, and, as events afterward showed, it proved to be the strategic point in the advancement to sov-

ereignty and to honor. REMOVAL .- Obedient to the voice God. David established himself in Hebron. He had resided for a year and four months (I Sam. xxvii, 6. 7) in Ziklag, a city in the country of the Philistines, which had been given to him by Achish, the king of Gath, as an asylum in the time of his trouble. The situation of the town cannot be determined, but it was probably southwest and not far distant from Hebron. David's family at that time had begun to take on that was common among oriental kings, the chief cause of his troubles in late life. Besides his first wife. Saul's daughter, not then with him (II Sam. iii, 14), he had two wives, Ahineam and Abigail, the latter the widow of Nabal (I Sam. xxv, 39), and doubtless a numerous household. went up with David also a goodly company of those who had espoused his cause an desired to promote his welfare. (I Chron xii, 17, 18.) Brave men they were, skilled i war, and the number is stated to have been at one time "a great host, like the host of God." (1 Chron. xii, 22.) Having served him faithfully in the time of L's adversity they were not forgotten when prosperity came. David stationed these followers in the small villages round Hebron, constituting them his defenders and helpers, and forming a kind of camp on a civil basis which night be quickly prepared for active serv-ANOINTING .- Intelligence of this movement rapidly spread from city to city throughout the entire tribe of Judah, and shortly there was spontaneous uprising of ele who assembled at Hebron to

make David king. In one sense this was hardly necessary, because he had been diselected and set apart for that high office. But that was done years before, and done in private, in the home of his youth die recognition by the choice of the people was needed to put him securely on the throne. Thus early were the elementary B. C., 1655, but king only over his own It was a beautiful tribute to his worth that those among whom he had lived should honor him, and it was a prophecy of Judah's strength. In the distracted condition of the country they were not willing to wait for other tribes to unite with them.

Probably the spirit of jealousy on the part

of the northern tribes was well known. jealousy which displayed itself on the death of Solomon. (I Kings xii, 19.) When David took the sceptre Jacob's vision began to be

fulfilled. (Gen. xlii, 8.)
MESSENGERS.—At the assembly when David was anointed it was reported that the men of Jabesh-Gilead buried Saul. This proof of affection, a return for the service rendered by Saul to the people of Jabesh when besieved by the Amenites. (I Sam. xi. 1-11.) On receiving the information King David exhibited both generosity and wisdom. He caused a letter to be written and carried to the Gileadites, whose home was on the east of Jordan, many miles away. That letter was a marvelous prothose who had done this deed, showing that David cherished no ill will toward his old enemy. It also invoked God's favor upon all the people of that section and urged them to be strong and valiant. (Verses 6, 7.) The epistle closed with a brief reference, occupying only a single sentence, to the fact that Judah had anointed a king, but did not ask Jabesh-Gilead to acknowledge that king. There can be no doubt that the messengers were cordially received, that the letter was read with utmost satisfaction. It is always gratifying to men when their conduct is ap proved by one in high station. This act of David was well calculated to gain him friends among those who were liable to be ABNER.-Every man is the center of

hopes and plans. Having expended force and run his career his work goes to augment or diminish the total of or an eddy to be passed by and forgotten. The commander-in-chief of Saul's army (I Sam. xiv, 51) was his cousin, Abner, who at the head of the army. Under his leadership during the five years following much of the territory in the northern part of the country was recovered from the Philistines and all apprehension of further danger passed away. He thus became the most conspicuous figure among the ten tribes. and rendered a valuable service to the pecple. It has been thought that secretly he aspired to the throne, which, because of his position, he might easily have obtained But, whatever his ambitions, he decided that the succession should be in Saul's immediate family, and therefore, at the proper time, brought forward the son, Ishbosh eth, then forty years of age. There may have been some ulterior design, to be accomplished on the death of Ishboseth, as some think, but if so, it does not appear. The worth of Abner is acknowledged at his death by David. (II Sam. iti, 31.) ISRAEL.-From the message to Jabesh-Gilead it is evident, although no overtures were made, that David desired the unity of the nation under himself, but only through the free action of the people. this he was not ambitious, but patriotic Of one blood and religion, the twelve tribes ernment. Divided, they would be involved in traternal strife, and at length the would fall before the power of sucrounding nations. The elevation of Ishbosheth was therefore a calamity. It prolonged the feud engendered by the madness of Saul and it prevented the early consummation of plans destined to elevate the nation among the foremost powers of the globe It presented to the heather a mournfu spectacle, calculated to bring the religion of the covenant people into contempt. Besides, as Saul had rebelled against God, Ishbosheth, in a sense, might be expected to follow his father's example. His capital was set up at Mahanaim on the east of Jordan. (Gen. xxxii, 2.) Gradually he was recognized by the men of Gilead, Ephraim and Benjamin, and finally he ruled over all the territory which, at a later date, formed the kingdom of Israel. But in two short years he was slain. (II Sam. iv. 7.) the tribe of Judah seven years and six months. (Verse 2.) This period was divided into two parts-five years and five in the north, and two years of Ishbosheth's reign. There was a steady progress in th southern kingdom. David first subdued the enemies, and at the same time established himself in the affections of his people. H made many excellest arrangements, both civil and military, and thus carried his little kingdom to a point of high excellence. preparing himself and those about him for

the larger sovereignty to which he was deshis abilities and remembering as captain under Saul, went boldly over to the support of David (! Chron. xii, 23), and Abner himself, turning away from his sovereign, gave his sword to the Judean king. That reign at Hebron was a brilliant chapter in the history of the son of Jesse. It is probable that he grew more in those seven years than in any other period of length. Whether in the management of his own affairs at home, or in the field against the Philistines, or against the army of Ishbosheth, he was always suc-(II Sam. iii, 18.) CONCLUSION .- Our lesson reveals the law of true promotion. A man does not rise to permanent honor except through the application of three great principles: First. must have ability to fill a station and render a service, without which he cannot rise without falling again; second, e must so deport himself that his contemporaries will discover the ability and recognize his goodness, or his willinguess to serve them; ability joined to a bad heart is always to be feared and never trusted; third, both these principles become operative most quickly when the man commits imself to God, waits God's time and foilows his guidance. That increases the ability and the public confidence. Besides, God has a work for every man, and he succeeds who finds his appointed sphere of work. Behold King David, the warrior and the statesman, trusting in the living God and trusted by his countrymen, the pat-

of fame, whose deeds are the imperisosble inheritance of mankind. Sursum Corda.

names have been written on the long roll

Lift up your hearts;" I hear the summons peal Forth from the golden altar where He stands Our great High Priest, the Father's love revea In priestly act, with pleading, outspread hand

"Lift up your hearts;" with hearts to heav I hear the church shout forth her glad reply; Our God and Thine, through Thee, we glorify.

"Lift up your hearts:" alas, O Lord, I cannot Lift up aright my burdened heart to Thee. Thou knowest. Lord, the care that presses on i The chains that bind it, struggling to be free Lord divine! Thy promise comes to cheer me

O voice of pity! blessing and thrice blest.
'Come unto me, ye laden hearts and weary.
Take up My yoke, trust Me, I pledge you rest.' I yield to Thee my heart, I close the strife Aft Thou my heart until, with Thine united I taste anew the joy of endless life,

DETROIT'S CENTENNIAL

Evacuation of Northwest Territory by British Troops to Be Celebrated.

-John Macleod, D. D., in Good Words,

DETROIT, Mich., July 3.-Instead formally celebrating Independence day, Detroit will, a week later, celebrate the centennial anniversary of the evacuation by the British of Detroit and the Northwest Territory. The Governors of all the Northwestern States, with their staffs, have been Cabinet, members of the United States Supreme Court, most of the foreign embassadors and other distinguished men. The chief orator of the day will be Governor O'Ferrali, of Virginia, who will be accompanied by his staff. The main exercises will be held in and the new incompleted government building, which stands on a portion of the site of old Fort Lernoult, afterward alled Fort Shelby, which was the struc-

ure evacuated by the British on July 11, By this act the Northwest Territory irst came into possession of the United States. The treaties of 1782 and 1783 proided for the surrender of the Northwest Territory by the English, but the evacuaion of Detroit did not take place until welve years later, having been delayed by pretexts of unsettled claims and protests of raders. Jay's final treaty, made in 1794. provided for the evacuation of Detroit on or before June 1, 1780, and the actual surrender took place July 11. The exercises will consist of unveiling a memorial tablet the entrance of the federal building, historical addresses and Governor O'Ferrall's oration and a parade of federal and State troops, naval battalions and other military and patriotic organizations.

A SILVER "BUG" RESIGNS

St. John Quits the Presidency of the derenntile National Bank.

NEW YORK, July 3.-William P. ohn, president of the Mercantile National Bank, has resigned his position. Mr. John has for several years been an outver and in this has been at variance with the directors of the bank. The feeling in anking circles against the advocacy free silver by a bank president has been very strong and it resulted in making Mr. St. John's relations with his business colleagues very unpleasant.

CASE OF THE BERI-BERI

EMMA HARRISON, RECENTLY FROM THE TROPICS, THE SUFFERER.

She and Her Sister Opera Singers Brazil-One Died and Left Money Now in Dispute Here.

Living at 24 Maria street, a little street ne square long, extending east from the entrance to the City Hospital, is a family with an interesting history. It is at present composed of Mrs. Addie Bowers, her two daughters, Emma Harrison, or Wright, and Mrs. Rose and her granddaughter, Alice

Emma Harrison is the stage name of one

of the daughters, who has but recently returned from Brazil, South America, where she contracted a disease known as beri-beri and from which she is now suffering. She returned about three weeks ago little world into which he projects his in- and immediately placed herself in the care of Dr. George L. Servoss. Little is known fluence, in which he seeks to realize his of the disease by physicians in the temperhuman ate zones and not much more by those in endeavor, a part of the great stream of life, | the tropics, where the disease is almost entirely confined. It is supposed to have originated in India or Japan, and various are when his sovereign fell in battle, remained | the opinions of medical experts as to the cause of its origin and continuance. Some ascribe to parasites of the bowels the cause of it and all agree that it is a dangerous and infectious disease. In plain words, it is an inflammation of the nerves, but it madifests itself in no two cases exactly alike. It also varies in severity according to the conditions of the patient and the climatic environments to which the patient has been subjected. Some physicians who have investigated the disease have expressed the conviction that a change from the tropical climate, where it was contracted, is all that is necessary to check it. Experience of others has disproved this theory. Emma Harrison's case will prove of interest to physicians, as it will serve as a test of the two

Emma Harrison does not know just how long she has been suffering with beri-beri. She has felt it growing upon her for a long might attain their destiny under one gov- time. It is progressive in nature, beginning sault were Mrs. Alice Cobbey, of 297 North with the nerve extremities and graduatry. California street; Al Fawsett, of 317 North spinal column and the brain are affected. This produces paratysis or insanity or death, and sometimes two or all the resuits. The mortality is estimated at from 3 his house. His wounds were found to be to 50 per cent., according to the conditions and comate.

Not because of any reason traceable from the diseased portions or gained from postmortem examinations, but simply because it is a possibility, some have given excessive eating of rish as the cause of beriberi. For this reason the resemblance between beri-beri and a disease common at intervals among the fishermen of New JUDAH .- David reigned in Hebron over | England leads to the belief that the diseases are the same in slightly different manifestations. In the New England States months, during which Abner was captain the disease is epidemic and seems to recur with more or less regularity. Berl-berl is reported from the West Indies as endemic and seems to have little tendency to afalso the history of the disease in South American points and in the tropleal countries where the disease most prevails. It is fined. Many in other tribes, recognizing therefore not likely to be infectious to any his services great extent in the temperate zones or with people who have lived in temperate zones until they have reached maturity.

Dr. Servoss is not greatly grarmed about the condition of his patient, rie rees that it is a disease which cannot be too care-IND.y looked after, and he has made a carful study of the authorities on beri-veri. He has not thought it necessary to make a report of it to the Board of Health, but will make an extended report concerning it at the next meeting of the Marion County Medicai Association. His patient is now only in the first stages of the disease, and he beneves that he will be able to check it without afficulty. She attends to all her duties and is not confined to the house, but appears always to be in a highly hervous state of mind-the only outward indication of the presence of the disease

SINGERS IN BRAZIL AND SPAIN. But there is more in the history of this family that is of more than passing interest. Years ago the family resided in Cincinnati. Then there was another daughter, Amanda. She and Emma had a fondness for the stage, and having good voices they found it easy to engage themselves as concert singers. They were very successful in this country and about eighteen years ago sailed from New York for South Amertern man for all the centuries of great | ica to follow their profession in that coun-Like him, though perhaps less eminent, have been most of those whose

Amanda Wright was the name of the eldest of the two girls and the younger went by the name of Emma Harrison, though her real name also was Wright. The elder of the two left behind with her mother a young daughter, then about four years of age. The girls who went to Brazil settled at Bahia and prospered. They evidently became favorites with the Spanish and from Brazil they were engaged to their home at Bahia. July 15 of last year left at home by Mr. Broder, a market gar-Amanda Wright, who, according to the information received by her mother, had marand left several thousand dollars without having made a will. Her death occurred in Lisbon, and when her sister at Bahla heard of it she set about to secure the money for its rightful owner. Alice Wright, now a young lady of twenty-two, the

daughter of Amanda Wright, but generally known here as the sister of Amanda and During the long residence of Emma Wright at Bahia they had not thought it necessary to make the fact known that Amanda had a child in the United States. It was generally known, however, that they had a mother and a sister and Amanda frequently sent large sums of money home to them, always transferring the money through a bank at Bahia, where she transacted all her business. At the death of Amanda Emma desiring to expedite matters and to make collections of the money left by Amanda, wrote here and had her mother extend to her the power of an attorney to act for her in making the collections. Without the existence of the child Mrs. Bowers would be the heir of her daughter, and as the existence of the child was unknown in South America this course was pursued as the simplest one to get at the money. Most of the money was and still is loaned out at interest. There was \$1,000 deposited in the bank and this Emma drew and brought

with her to this city when she returned to this country about three weeks ago. DISPUTE AS TO MONEY. Emma's return has been the cause of some slight dissensions in the family. She deposited the money in Fletcher's Bank, and then for the first time Mrs. Bowers informed Alice Wright that she was not her daughter, but was the daughter of Amanda Wright, and that the money left by Amanda was hers by inheritance. It seems that upon the receipt of this knowledge Alice Wright went to attorney George Carter and had a suit instituted against Emma Wright, or Emma Harrison. days ago the suit was settled out of court and the money was paid over to Alice

An interesting feature of the case is the family differences in the final settlement of the property. Emma Wright claims that she and her sister Amanda were in partnership in their business affairs; that they sang and worked together, and ac-cumulated money together and deposited it together. She admits that it was deposited in her sister's name, out she had : half interest in all the money left by Amanda, nevertheless. Another claimant to a part or all the money is Mrs. Bow-ers, who, not comprehending the situation fully, believes that, since she had the power to give the power of an attorney to her daughter, by which the latter obtained possession of the money, she certainly ought to have a claim to at least a part of Then there is the daughter, Alice, om all admit has the real legal title to

Mrs. Bowers, her daughter Emma. daughter Mrs. Rose, Alice Wright and another daughter of Mrs. Bowers are trying to adjudicate the matter amicably without the intervention of the courts or the aid of their neighbors. They claim, however, that some of the latter are growing inor-dinately interested in the matter, and are-setting false rumors afloat regarding the situation in the Bowers-Wright household. Thursday night a, police officer visited the

that Mrs. Bowers was afraid that her laughter Emma would do her and Allee Wright injury, and that she stood in mortal dread of her. A Journal reporter called at the house yesterday afternoon and found present Mrs. Bowers. Mrs. Rose, Alice Wright and the married daughter of Mrs. Bowers. In their attempt to state the case there was a good deal of interference with the several persons by the others in order that the thing might go out just right. It was apparent, however, that Emma Wright had none but the kind. liest feelings for her mother, her sisters and her niece. She had assisted in the purchase for her mether of the home in which the family now resides, and it was her money which partly paid for the plano which was a gift to her niece, Alice Wright It was also evident that the various memhers of the family, who have any claim to the money or who feel that they have any claim to it, are anxious to settle that matter fairly.

TWO NEGROES BRUTALLY BEAT CROWD WITH FENCE PICKETS

One of Them, Andrew Allen, Who Came and Went from the Workhouse as He Pleased.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock last night a alf dozen white people living in the neighborhood of California and North streets were standing on the corner talking, when John Phillips and Andrew Allen, two colored men, came by. The latter did not think the white people gave them as much of the sidewalk as was necessary for them, and shoved their way through. Al Fawcett, a brother-in-law of patrolman Joseph Recer, remonstrated with the colored men. when the latter flew into a rage, and, jerking pickets from a fence, began a general assault upon the crowd. No one was spared. Right and left they rained the blows. Women and children were felled to the ground until their shrieks attracted a number of men, and then the negroes

Later patrolmen Rinker and Helm arrested Phillips, and he was slated with assault and battery with intent to kill. The police are still looking for Alien. Those most severely injured by the brutal aslifornia street! Roy Fawcett and Charles Fawcett, of the same address. Al Fawcett was most seriously injured. His head was beaten until it appeared to be one mass of wounds. He was bleeding freely when he was picked up and carried into only severe scalp wounds, however, and he will doubtless recover. Mrs. Cobbey was struck several times, and her injuries are very painful. Several children are also reported to have fallen under the vicious

Allen is well known to the police. He is the man whom a police officer recently found in the street at a time when he was supposed to be serving a term in the work-When the officer started to arrest him Allen said he was in the habit of climbing the fence every night, but always got back in time for breakfast the next morning. He is generally considered by the police as a bad man. His last arrest was for beating a woman, for which he paid a fine. Phillips told a story at the police sta-

tion of how he had been assaulted at the corner of North and California streets, and grabbed a fence picket to defend himself and had fought his way to safety. fect foreigners who visit the islands. It is He admitted that he had used the picket and that he did not know whom he had hit. He inadvertantly told that he had gone to the asphalt yard where he is employed and tried to borrow a revolver, and that he was on his way back to the scene of the trouble when he was arrested. He is a man six feet six inches in height, will weigh 240 pounds, and is very muscular, He is said to be a brother of Henry Phillips, the man who was hanged here in 1885 for killing his wife, and who cut his throat while awaiting execution and very nearly outwitted the gallows. John Phillips is known in "Bucktown" as "Hoss"

HELD UP A WOMAN

Three White Men Rob Maggie M.4. lone, of Wyoming Street.

As Maggie Malone, of 29 Wyoming street, was returning home after the blcycle parade last evening she was held up at the first alley south of Merrill street on Meridian street and robbed of her pocketcontaining \$1. She says three men grabbed her and dragged her into the aley from the street. One of them struck her on the head with a sandbag or slungshot and another held her by the throat, while the third relieved her of her pocket-book and searched her for other valuables, They were white men, but she was unable

OUTRAGEOUS CRIME.

Woman Assaulted, Robbed and Murdered by Her Husband's Employe.

to describe them.

CINCINNATI, July 3.-At 4 o'clock this morning the house of William Broder, at Covedale, was discovered on fire, and in her bedroom Mrs. Broder was found dead with her throat cut. Robbery was the murgo to Spain to sing. They still maintained | derer's motive. A hired man who had been dener, is missing. Further examination of liam Haas, the missing laborer, had not only murdered and robbed, but had brutally assaulted his victim. Mrs. Broder was but twenty-three, and was married less than a year ago. William haas was brought from Hamilton to Cincinnati tonight. He says Broder left him while alone with Mrs. Broder at 1 o'clock this morning that he got up at about 3 o'clock, went out to the water closet, about thirty yards from the house. He remained there thirty minutes, and, returning, saw Mrs. Broier's room door open, went in, and, finding her dead, put on his best clothes and ran away, fearing he would be suspected. He pretends to not know who killed her. The right side of his face is badly He said he got that in a fight. He arrived at Hamilton at half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon and was immediately arrested ie says he will be seventeen years old next eptember. He worked for Broder since

NEGRO EXECUTED

Claimed to Have Been Convicted of a

FARMVILLE, Va., July 3 .- Solomon Marable was hanged here at 9:57 o'clock this morning for the murder of Mrs. Lucy Jane Pollard, on June 14, 1895. He met his fate calmly and on the scaffold reiterated his oft repeated statement that Mrs. Pollard was murdered by a white man. Death was caused by strangulation. Marable was pronounced dead eighteen and a half minutes after the drop fell, but was allowed to hang thirty-five minutes. The execution as in the jail and was witnessed by only a few citizens. Three negro women are to have been accomplices in the Pollard murder, which aroused the whole State of Virginia. A nolle prosse has been entered as to Pokey Barnes, one of the three. Mary Abernathy has been sentenced to hang, but execution has been stayed by an order of court and Mary Barnes is serving a ten years' sentence in the peni-

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Showers and Cooler Weather, with Variable Winds. WASHINGTON, July 3 .- For Ohio-Showers; light to fresh southwest winds. For Indiana and Illinois Showers; cooler; variable winds, becoming northwest; fair

Yesterday's Local Observations. Bar, Ther. R. H. Wind, Weather, Pre p. m. .30.00 temperature, 90; mperature, 69. Following is a comparative statement of he temperature and precipitation July 3:

on Sunday.

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Foreguet Official